

would lose very valuable time. I am sure in the States of Oklahoma, South Carolina, and other States, that is a very important consideration.

With that, I anticipate there may be more Senators who wish to come down and offer amendments. I am hoping they will at this time.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAMBLISS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO MR. PEYTON HEADY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a fellow Kentuckian who has done the important work of keeping a piece of the Commonwealth's history alive by chronicling the events of the county he is proud to call home, Union County.

Mr. Peyton Heady has written and published 25 books that cover some aspect of the county's history. He has a particular interest in how people from Union County were involved in the Civil War. One such story involves Tom Henry, a Union County native who managed to stop the notorious outlaws, Frank and Jesse James from robbing a bank in Morganfield. Mr. Henry convinced the James brothers that he had friends who had money in the bank and they wouldn't want to lose it. This story could have been lost in the annals of history, but it won't be because of Peyton Heady's thorough research and documentation.

Another piece of Union County history that Mr. Heady has taken an interest in is that of Camp Breckinridge. As a former clerk in the civil engineering division at the camp during World War II, Mr. Heady has first-hand experiences to share and draw from. Later this week he will be honored by the Earle C. Clements Job Corps Center, located on Camp Breckinridge property, for keeping a record of the history of Camp Breckinridge. The Center will

name one of the camp administration buildings the Peyton Heady Building.

I urge my colleagues to join me in giving Mr. Heady the thanks of a grateful Commonwealth and a grateful Nation. Thanks to his dedication, the history of Kentucky shall be preserved. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from The Henderson Gleaner "Making History: Chronicler of Union County Events Honored for Keeping Memories Alive," about Mr. Heady's contributions to his community.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Henderson Gleaner, Mar. 13, 2005]
MAKING HISTORY: CHRONICLER OF UNION COUNTY EVENTS HONORED FOR KEEPING MEMORIES ALIVE

(By Judy Jenkins)

Tom Henry was one of those bigger than life characters who would, if he were alive today, be gracing the cover of "People" magazine and artfully answering questions lobbed at him by Larry King.

Tom was a handsome Union County native who served as a captain in the Confederate army and, legend has it, managed to earn the respect of those infamous outlaws Frank and Jesse James. The James brothers spent a considerable amount of time in Morganfield during the Civil War, and at one point Frank—the story goes—was planning to rob a bank there.

Our hero Tom learned of those plans and convinced Frank to forego the robbery by telling him that he had some good friends who had money in that bank and he'd sure hate for them to lose it.

On another, darker occasion, a Yankee colonel was captured and tied to a tree. Apparently a couple of the captors were planning a short future for the Northerner, but Tom informed them they'd have to walk over his own dead body to harm the colonel.

In a twist that Hollywood would love, Tom was captured and after the war was taken to Louisville to stand trial for his life. The Yankee colonel, by amazing coincidence, walked into the courtroom, recognized Tom as the captain who saved his life, and got the Union Countian released.

That's just one of the many accounts in Peyton Heady's 1985 "Union County History in the Civil War." The 252-page book makes what could be dry, dusty descriptions of past events come alive for the reader.

Peyton, who wrote the history because he was concerned that little had been written about Union County's involvement in the Civil War, noted that about 60 percent of the county's population supported the Confederate cause and families were often divided.

There were, for instance, the Lambert brothers who fought in opposing armies, survived the war and never again spoke to each other—but are buried side by side in a Union County cemetery.

The book is one of 25 written and published by Peyton over the decades, and they all cover some aspect of Union County history. Some are genealogical volumes and some record the county's cemeteries, including ob-

scure resting places. While surveying those cemeteries, the retired U.S. Postal Service employee found the graves of seven Revolutionary War soldiers with monuments intact.

Peyton, who was a clerk in the civil engineering division at Camp Breckinridge during World War II, also wrote the history of the sprawling camp that contained 36,000 acres, had housing for 30,000 troops and 10,000 additional personnel, boasted its own utility systems and airstrip, had 12 dispensaries and hospitals, nearly seven miles of railroad, a simulated "Japanese training village," four movie theaters and much, much more.

Four divisions from that Army post fought in the Battle of the Bulge, and the camp contributed a number of major units that played a significant role in breaking down the Nazi fortress.

It was at the camp that Peyton watched a young African American soldier named Jackie Robinson play baseball, and it was there he supervised 150 German prisoners of war.

For the price of a box of Cuban cigars, one of those prisoners painted Peyton's portrait. The painting hangs in the Morganfield home of Peyton and Cecilia, his wife of 53 years and mother of their two children, James Heady and Rebecca Heady Gough.

On April 28, Peyton no doubt will feel he's come full circle in his life. On that day, one of the camp administration facilities will be named the Peyton Heady Building. The 11 a.m. dedication ceremony is part of the 40th anniversary celebration of the Earle C. Clements Job Corps Center, which is on the Camp Breckinridge property.

Peyton, 79, is being saluted largely for his determination to keep the history of Camp Breckinridge from passing into obscurity. He opted to undertake that history when he learned that government archives contained a one-page description of the giant complex that was last used as a military installation in 1963.

He is touched by the upcoming honor, but he'll have you know that the thousands of hours of patient research and writing his books weren't for praise or glory. "I just think if you're going to live in a town and raise your children in a town you should do something to make it better," he says.

Things he's done include working with Morganfield's Little League program for more than two decades.

Peyton is on a walker now and doesn't often leave his home, but he isn't complaining. "I'm a happy man," he says. "I'm happy with my marriage (which naysayers said would never work because Cecilia's Catholic and he's Methodist), happy with my family and happy with my life."

His histories have sold well and seven or eight have been reprinted, but Peyton hasn't gotten rich from the sales.

"I didn't write them for profit," he says. "I wrote them for history."

TRIBUTE TO LUTHER DEATON, JR.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise today to commend an accomplished Kentuckian and good friend,